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for Finest Quality \$1 Columbin lagrain Carpets, perfect de-signs and colorings.

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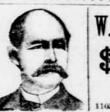
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#### SEEKING HARMONY

Eastern Musicians See a Way Out of Existing Complications.

EXPERIENCES WITH LABOR BODIES

A Federal Union of Craftsmen to Be Formed in Washington.

OTHER NEWS OF LABOR

The officials of the American Federation of Labor have been advised that Local League of Musicians No. 17 of Baltimore has decided to ask for a charter from and to unite with the A. F. of L.

This action of the Baltimore organization is expected to put an end to quarrels which have existed among the musicians of that

Technically speaking it is with the new American Federation of Musicians that Local League No. 17 has formed its closes associations, but the latter body has its charter from the American Federation of Labor, and all its affiliated bodies are en-titled to every right and privilege that the parent organization grants to the body which is superior in authority to its respective local union

It is thought that the action of the Baltimore local will have much effect upor the musicians in the entire eastern section the musicians in the entire eastern section of the country, where a union whose head-quarters are in New York has heretofore regulated the scale of prices and such other matters as are usually regulated under the laws of organized labor societies.

It is understood that by casting its lot with the American Federation of Labor Local No. 17 becomes entitled to sole recognition in Baltimore as an efficience bedy

Local No. 17 becomes entitled to sole recognition in Baltimore as an affiliated body with the national labor body.

This makes the condition of affairs rather complicated. The Musical Union of Baltimore, the oldest and most affluent body of professionals in that city, is a part of the local Federation of Labor, because it sends delegates to the German Central Labor Union, which organization in turn has delegates to represent it at the Baltimore Federates to represent it at the Baltimore Federates. gates to represent it at the Baltimore Fed-eration of Labor. Until Local League No. 17 came into ex-

istence the Musical Union held a charter from the Federation of Labor. The new society succeeded after a time in obtaining recognition from the American Federation of Labor and this precipitated a conflict, the result of which was that both organizations lost their charters. The Musical Union quickly recaptured its labor attachment by sending delegates to the German Central Labor Union, and thus outgeneraled the Local League for the time being.

Musicians Form a Federation.

In the meantime many locals of the Naticnal League of Musicians clamored for affiliaiton with the American Federation of Labor. Their delegates continually made these demands at the annual conventions of the A. F. of L., but without avail. The result of this futile conten-Federation of Musicians, the object of which was affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The national officers of the latter, it is said, approved the movement, and it was brought to a successful issue at Indianapolis during the recent contracts. issue at Indianapolis during the recent con-vention of the American Federation of La-

Locals of the National League throughout the country were at once importuned to go with the new organization, and the western league subordinates flocked into the fold without the slightest hesitancy. Sub-sequent developments convinced the Bal-timore people that the wisest course they could pursue would be to become a part of the American Federation of Labor, as it would not only give them the co-operation of the local federation, but also opened a way for the healing of differences which have for so long existed between the local league and the Musical Union.

The league local made application for and was granted a charter by the American Federation of Musicians. At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was adopted making it obligatory upon members to recognize its affiliated organizations only. It was further decided that in view of several instances where this obligation was not observed all organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor deny recognition to any musical organization not directly affiliated with the A. F. of L.

An Agreement Likely. In consequence of this action the connec tion of the Musical Union of Baltimore with the Federation, through the Centra Labor Union, becomes void and makes the possibility of the two unions being brough to an understanding all the more possible. Members of Local No. 17 say they are willing to bury the hatchet, as are also, it is stated, a number of those belonging to the Musical Union, and they all conced-that it will better the condition of the musicians of Baltimore to have all enrolled

under one banner.

The locals in the various cities do not wish it to be understood that they have left the National League, but they contend it is perfectly proper for them to be a part of two organizations at the same time, and forty of them have already asked for Fed-eration charters. It is stated, however, that the executive

committee of the National League of Mu-sicians takes an entirely different view of the matter, and that a fight will undoubtediy ensue. It is an interesting condition of affairs, and the outcome is regarded with some apprehension by some of the

Seeking Co-Operation.

The committee on organization which was appoirted at the last meeting of the Central Labor Union met last Saturday evening with a similar committee from the Buildirg Trades Council at Electri-cal Workers' Hall, 508 11th street northwest. Mr. C. F. Lacey of the Operative Plasterers' Union presided, with Mr. J. J. Crowley of the Granite Cutters' Union as ecretary. Mr. Milford Spohn, president of the Cen

tral Labor Union explained the purposes for which the committee was appointed, after which the ways and means by which the labor interests of the District could be more thoroughly organized and har-monious were considered. It was concluded to actually engage in a It was concluded to actually engage in a campaign of agitation and education by holding a series of open meetings, which the unorganized will be induced to attend. These meetings will be held under the joint auspices of all the organizations affiliated with the Central Labor Union, and will be addressed by the best local speakers, but also by those of a national reputation who visit Washington from time to time as officials of the American Federation of Labor.

tion of Labor. It was announced that the initial meeting of the series would be held on Saturday evening, January 30, in Central Labor day evering, January 30, in Central Labor Union Hall, in Typographical Temple, under the immediate auspices of the Bakers and Confectioners' Union. The meeting will be addressed by President Weissman of the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, and other speakers of national reputation. While the meeting is called by the bakers, all wage workers, whether organized or unorganized, are invited to attend.

A Federal Union to Be Formed. The committee also concluded to organize

a federal union, which will be composed exclusively of those of the unorganized crafts clusively of those of the unorganized crafts and those of miscellaneous vocations. Any one engaged in legitimate business will be eligible to membership in these federal unions. The purpose of these organizations, it was stated, is to combine as far as possible those of the crafts who as yet are not in a condition to organize separately. The membership of these federal unions will thus be brought into touch with organized labor, and will at all times have the support of the unions connected with ganized labor, and will at all times have the support of the unions connected with the Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council. The committee will make a full report at the meeting this evening of the Central Labor Union, and will recom-mend that the matter be referred to Or-ganiser Weber, with instructions to proceed to organize as determined by the commit-

officers of the Workingmen's Library Association were elected Saturday as follows:

E. J. Dakin of Carpenters' Assembly, president; Mrs. Jennie L. Monroe, vice president; C. A. Maidens, secretary-treasurer.

Carriage and Wagon Makers' Assembly held a red letter meeting Saturday evening

and adopted resolutions protesting against the practice said to be carried out by some of the business men of the city in having their work done outside the District.

ERROR IN JUDGMENT.

Explanation of the Blue Line Accident Saturday Night. A collision occurred between a Roya Blue Line express train and a local train on the Reading road, near Skillman, N. J., Saturday night, in which a dozen persons were more or less injured. Investigation shows that the blame for the accident lies with William Ashton of Bound Brook, the engineer of the accommodation. His train, running east, reached Skillman at 7:11 o'clock, and there took the long siding to get out of the way of the express, which came along six minutes later. This side track extends for more than half a mile, but instead of stopping on it after he reached it he ran its full length, and had his engine, tender and the forward end of the express was seen coming on behind him. If, when he realized what he had done, he had put on a full head of steam, he might have run ahead and kept out of the way, but instead he tried to back in on the siding again. Blue Line express train and a local train

again.

This latter act was impracticable, as there is a spring switch at that point, which automatically closed the main line after each pair of wheels had passed, and at the last moment, instead of dashing ahead before the Royal Blue train, he told makes the statement of Mahlon Dickinson, the baggage master, to turn the switch so that he could back.

Then came the crash. Then came the crash.

Dickinson was crushed almost out of human shape in the wreck, but still lived when they took him out. The tenders of both engines were crumpled as though made of paper, and the two forward cars of the express and the other locomotive were derailed. Then the express car, which carried a quantity of mail, took fire and burned to ashes, another engine arriving just in time to pull the rest of the train out of danger. The mail bags were saved by of danger. The mail bags were saved by the train crews.

James Devlin, one of the Royal Blue firemen, was found in a brook, badly scalded, thirty feet away, having been thrown that far by the shock.

Superintendent Tomlinson said that the damage to rolling stock would amount to about \$10,000, and declared that, though Engineer Ashton had been running on the road for ten years or more, he would doubtless be discharged for his gross carelessness.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGETOWN

Edes' Mill Utterly Destroyed by

Local Notes of General and Especial Interest to All Sorts of People.

Edes' mill, as it was widely known, on of the old landmarks of this section of the District, is no longer standing, having caught fire Friday shortly before midnight and being totally destroyed. No attempt nas been made to estimate the loss, as the building was in a somewhat dilapidated condition. No one knows just how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have been caused by mischevious boys or by tramps who took refuge in the structure during the night. The blaze illuminated the heavens for many miles around, and engine company No. 5 and truck B started out to the scene, but gave it up. The old mill was located about two and a half miles was located about two and a half miles from town, on what is known as the low grounds, between the canal and the river, nearly opposite the intersection of the Canal and New Cut roads and somewhat to the rear of the famous old residence of Buil Frizzell. The mill was erected many years before the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and was fed from water power coming from the Little Falls. peake and Ohio canal, and was fed from water power coming from the Little Falls over the low grounds. It was at one time one of the leading mills, but of late has been deserted and lying idle and a refuge for the homeless. Though there has been some sort of a superstition about the old stene building being haunted, a colored club some time ago used it as a headquarters.

Fraternal Visit.

Little Falls Lodge paid a fraternal visit to Independent Lodge, No. 14, Independent Order of Good Templars, at its last regular meeting Friday evening. The large hall was filled with members of the order from all over the city, and the meeting was extremely interesting. Petitions were drawn up to be sent to Senators Quay and McMillan, urging the passage of Senate bills 8076 and 1888, which will be signed by members of the order throughout the District. For the good of the order a program was rendered in which Mrs. Alfred Wilkenson, Misses Harner Sherrer Parker. Misses Harner, Sherrer, Parker, Taylor, Daniels, Messrs. Binstead, Walmer, Morri-Parsens, Messrs, Binstead, Walmer, Morrison, Russell, Borby, Phelps, Coleman and Parsons took part. At the conclusion of the meeting the lodge invited its visitors to the banquet hall, where an abundance of refreshments were served

Condition of Canal. Though the season of the canal has just closed, preparations are being made for the improvement of the waterway and its opening early next spring. The waterway has gone through the past season with only one break, the expense of repairing which was not so great. Mr. George L. Nicolson, the manager, and Mr. J. Graham Pearce, the manager, and Mr. J. Granam Fearce, the paymaster of the canal company, are now making an inspection of the waterway. The water has been drawn off the greater part of the canal, and the inspection is being made on horseback, the manager while on the trip paying some attention to while on the trip paying some attention to the seining of the canal for the bass. According to reports received here from the inspection the waterway, as far as inspected, up to within a point near Williamsport, is in better condition than it ever was, and unless there are some heavy rises in the Potomac will stand through the winter without a single break.

Through a Window.

Harry Honesty, colored, a driver by trade, was arrested Saturday night at the K street market by Policeman Connors, on charges of destroying private property and with throwing missiles. The prisoner, who was taken to the Police Court this morning, became involved in an altercation with an other colored man by the name of Frank King, which ended up in a fight. This oc-curred at 30th and M streets, and the affair wound up by Honesty catching King and throwing him through a plate glass window of Brace's drug store. He managed to elude arrest for nearly a week by staying away from his usual haunts.

Notes.

Mr. A. W. Ward of 1236 33d street, well-known business man, is lying seriously ill at his residence, having suffered a severe attack of paralysis Friday evening, it being much worse than a similar stroke received

some months ago.

The many friends of Policeman James Conlon will be glad to learn that the condition of his wife is reported as being very

much improved.

Clara E. Hurst has bought of William W. Frazier, at an unnamed consideration, lots 10 and 11, block 8, of the Whitehaven subdivision of the Palisades of the Po-George U. Morris Post, No. 19, of this place will pay a fraternal visit to Kit Carson Post, No. 2, on the evening of January

Invitations have been issued by the Vene tian Club for its opening reception Wednesday evening, January 27, at the Potomac Boat Club, foot of 31st street, which will be an informal affair. The invitations are very neat and attractive in design and apparatus

pearance.

Mr. Daniel Daley of 1524 33d street is confined to his home with an attack of the There was one male accommodated with lodgings last evening at the police station.

Attended the Sphinx Club Banquet. The last monthly banquet of the Sphinx Club the well-known New York organization, whose membership is confined to advertisement writers, was held at the Waldorf, and was largely attended. M. M. Gillam was toastmaster. There was a debate on the question, "Impurity in advertising, and how to eliminate it from the newspapers." Among the guests of the club were Mr. George A. Lewis of Saks & Co., president of the Ad. Writers' Club of this city: Mr. George W. Miller, its secretary, and Mr. M. A. Jen Sa.

## "JOE" WILLARD DEAD

(Continued from Third Page.)

the severe filness which he suffered about the period mentioned he has been almost constantly an invalid, and with appar-ently no thoughts save those of devotion for his only son.

A Large Bond Owner. In addition to his large property interests n this city it is said that Mr. Willard at one time was the largest individual owner of United States bonds, and that at one period his income from the interest on there bonds alone amounted to \$37,000 each quarter. In 1892 Mr. Henry A. Willard decded to his son, Henry K. Willard, the half interest he heid in Willard's Hotel property. For a long time the property had been in litigation and the suit was finally been in litigation and the suit was finally settled by an order of court requiring the property to be sold at auction so the proceeds could be divided. The auction sale was a memorable one. Mr. Joseph Willard seated himself in a chair in front of the building, evidently intending to camp there until he had won the fight. His competitor in bidding was Mr. H. K. Willard. The property was finally knocked down to Mr. Joseph Willard for \$600,000. He thereupon became sole owner of the property and a long and somewhat bitter contention came to an end.

o an end. Like all wealthy men, he had his peculiarities in regard to the handling and the keeping of his money. He had no bank account in this city, but kept his money mainly in a bank in New York city, of which he was said to have been a large stockholder.

mainly in a bank in New York city, of which he was said to have been a large stockholder.

He never adopted the custom which is now practically universal of using blank checks, but wrote out in full all checks, which he drew on pieces of blank paper, which were of uniform size, but much smaller both in length and in width than the average bank check. He was also somewhat peculiar in his method of taking care of his property. He seldom, especially in later years, erected any new building. The buildings already erected, however, he kept in a good condition, painting them inside and out, and making other necessary repairs, but attemoting no further improvements. He owned the property at the northeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 14th street, which is now improved by a modern building, but the ground was leased from Mr. Willard by the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad Company, and the building was erected by that corporation. The building on Pennsylvania avenue between 14th and 15th streets, where his office was located, is probably one of the oldest in

ing was erected by that corporation. The building on Pennsylvania avenue between 14th and 15th streets, where his office was located, is probably one of the oldest in the city, and it stands today wearing practically the same appearance as it did when it was erected in the year 1708 by Mr. John Tayloe. This was one of the first hoteis in the city.

"Joe" Willard, as he was generally referred to in life, was one of the most interesting men in Washington. Countless stories are told of his eccentricities. Many of them were doubtless fictions, pure and simple, but the best of them are true, and give a better insight into the man's character than a mere description could do. He was a shrewd, calculating business man, and rarely, if ever, got the short end of a transaction. The result of his close attention to affairs and the utter lack of any extravagance in his tastes and daily life was shown in the accumulation of a fortune that made n the accumulation of a fortune that mad in the accumulation of a fortune that made him one of the wealthiest of all the men who have made their money in this city. A prominent banker said today that he had no doubt Mr. Willard was worth at least \$3,000,000 in giltedged real estate and se-

His Home on Fourteenth Street. For years he level practically alone in his unpretentious home on 14th street. The nouse is an old-fashioned three-story brick, especially noticeable for its rather shabby entrance from a simple wooden stoop. The front door is soreened behind stout shut-ters, which have always been kept closed, so that the house almost looked as though it was unoccupied. No one who did not know the owner land his peculiarities would ever have dreamed that it was occupied by one of the richest men in Washington. One of the richest men in Washington. His menage was plain to the last degree, and it is said by those who have been inside the house that it was no more attractive from that point of view than it is from the street. Comparatively few people ever succeeded in crossing the threshold however. Most of those who eated old, however. Most of those who called, no matter how important their business might be, were received on the front doorstep, and their stay even there was neverallowed to run on very long. His visitors with more or less courtesy, but Mr. Willard was soon bowing them away. It has always been understood that he kept a large amount of ready money about the house. He had no dealings with any of the local banks, and kept his account, always a large one, with one of the leading New York institutions. Whenever bills were presented to him at his house he would pay them in cash, even if they ran up into the thousands. He would leave his visitor standing at the door. He would go inside for a moment

inside for a moment, and returning, would put a bunch of greenbacks in the man's hand and wave him off without further Ado.

Mr. Willard lived in such seclusion in the later years of his life that, though his was one of the best-known names in Washington, very few of the younger men of the city knew him by sight. His face was somewhat striking. He had regular features that indicated a strong character. He was always clean shaved. In his middle age he was regarded as one of the handsomest men of Washington.

Stories About His Dealings. Mr. Willard was a curlous man in all his dealings with his fellow men. He was always regarded as honest to the last degree, but he was hard as nails. When he once started after a man there was little chance of his letting up. For many years he was at outs with his two brothers, and many are the stories that are told of the lengths to which he went to embarrass either one or both of them in their business dealings. Happily, these feuds were settled two or three years ago, and the last years of Jo-seph's life were spent in relations of amity and cordiality with his brothers.

and cordiality with his brothers.

As is generally known, Mr. C. C. Willard owns pretty much all the property on the south side of F street between 13th and 14th streets. Adjoining the Ebbitt House on the east is a little strip that was formerly owned by an Alexandria man. C. C. Willard was dickering for its purchase when "Joe" stapped in and bought it for himself, not because he wanted it, but simply to keep his brother from getting it. All the efforts Mr. C. C. Willard could ever make to get possession of that little piece of land were fruitless, and his hopes of extending the Ebbitt in that direction never materialized.

It is said that on one occasion Caleb Wil-

It is said that on one occasion Caleb Wilmen dumped all their mortar and bricks in the rear of Joe Willard's little strip of ground. Sometime during the night the latter was inspecting the property for his own information. He ran across the bricks and mortar, and spent a good part of the night dumping and the former into the latter.

One of Joe Willard's choice pieces of property is the lot at the northwest corner of 14th and F stheets. It would be an ideal site for an office building, but it has lain idle ever since it came into his possession, though no one know how many fine offers he has refused. It is surrounded by a high board fence. Several years ago Mr. Willard was offered 37% a foot for it, which is said to be the highest price ever put on said to be the algrest price ever put on real estate in this city.

real estate in this city.
On one occasion a prospective purchaser went to Mr. Willard and said that he would like to bus that ecrner.
"How much would you be willing to give?" asked Mr. Willard, who always started out as though he was willing to dicker, though, he soint of fact, he never did sell. did sell.

"How would it do if I should agree to cover it ever with sifver dollars?"

"On edge?" sam Mr. Willard, quickly.

The deal was not consummated.

At another time a well-known business

man approached him on the subject.
"Is there a 'for sale' sign on the fence?"
asked Mr. Willard. "Has any one told you it is for sale?"

"No."
"Have you ever received a communica-tion from me asking for a bid?" "No."
"Then what right have you to bother me Again Mr. Willard was approached by the representative of a syndicate that had gone so far as to have plans for a building made.

"Oh, yes, I would sell," he replied.
"What is your figure?"
"Well, in view of the fact that the erection of such a building would enhance the value of my other holdings in the neighborhood I will part with it for a million dollars." Exit would-be purchaser.

Mr. Willard always said that the re

he would not sell or improve the property was that there was an Italian fruit seller who had his stand there and he did not 

His Joke on the Doctors Another interesting story of him has reference to his lot on the east side of 14th street between New York avenue and H street. He would never improve the property in any way, and as it was above grade every rain brought down a lot of mud onto the sidewalks of the neighbors. They protested to such an extent that Mr. Willard was finally compelled by the authorities to take down a disreputable fence that surrounded it and to improve it in other ways so that it would be less of a nuisance. He said he would get even with the neighbors, and he did. He turned the property over to a marble cutter, who the property over to a marble cutter, who covered the place with tombstones. The joke is better appreciated when it is said that pretty much every house in the vicinity is occupied by a medical man. They

neident.
Mr. Willard often had checks cashed by Mr. Willard often had checks cashed by local banks, sometimes, of course, for very large sums. He would go up to Riggs Bank and if the amount he wanted was \$10,000 he would write out a check on his New York bank on any little slip of paper he had in his pocket, the edge of a piece of newspaper or the blank page from the back of a book. Then he would lay down \$10,000 in government bonds and ask that they be held as security until his check was paid. He was invariably told that no security He was invariably told that no security was necessary, but just the same every time he had a check cashed he always put down the amount in government bonds. That his bank account was a large one was shown when he purchased H. K. Willard's share in the Willard Hotel. He wrote out a check for \$300,000, a thing which not every millionaire could do off-head.

never have appreciated the humor of the

hand.

Mr. Willard's son has already become well and favorably known. He is extremely popular, both here and in Virginia. He has hosts of friends, who admire him for his many fine qualities. The son has made a prominent place for himself in Virginia, and has taken an active part in the politics of the old dominion, having served the Fairfax district in the legislature.

Mr. Willard was for a great many years a pewholder at the New York Avenue Pres-byterian Church, and while he was never known as a particularly charitable man, it is said that he frequently gave goodly sums to the support of the church.

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICERS

Policemen Who Must Meet Some Serious Allegations.

Pestimony Before Trial Board Re garding Evans and Foley-The Witnesses Who Appeared.

"He was in a semi-comatose condition when he came to my house." This is what Mrs. Louisa Lamb said when called upon to give evidence before the trial board this morning in the case of Policemen Evans and Foley of the eighth precinct, who were on trial on charges preferred against them by Lieut. Amiss of the first precinct, as heretofore published in The Star. The woman's statement referred to Policeman Evans, to whom she frequently referred as the larger of the two men. In explanation of this so-called semi-comatose condition Evans claimed it was due to an overdose of an opiate that had been prescribed for him by a physician.

The charges, as already stated, were based on complaint made by Lieut. Amiss. Sergt. Moore had made the report to the lieutenant, and on the night in question Evans was in the first precinct station. This morning at 10:30 o'clock the trial board, composed of Capt. Austin and Lieuts. Swindells and Heffner, met at Lieut. Kelly's station, on New Jersey avenue. The meeting was behind closed doors, the public being excluded. This was done be-cause of a rule of the Commissioners which shields policemen from the public when they are accused of wrongdoing. Despite the efforts made today to keep the trial secret most of the facts leaked out.

week, at the time Mrs. Lamb says he was in a semi-comatose condition, Evans went to the house of the woman, No. 1359 Ohio avenue, an alleged house of ill-fame. It was also alleged that he was intoxicated. So far as Policeman Foley was concerned, no charge of intoxication was preferred against him. It was charged against him that on Monday of last week, four days after Evans first visit, he (Foley) went to the house in company with Evans and "aided and abetted Evans in his notorious conduct in procuring money from Louisa Lamb." In this complaint it was also al-leged that Evans was under the influence

of liquor. The Witnesses. Nine witnesses were present for the prosecution and possibly a dozen for the

deferse.

When the case was called Messrs, Oscar and Edwin Nauck appeared as counsel and entered pleas of not guilty for their clients. Evans and Foley had been part-ners in the precinct, had been together in the "Division," so it was charged, and they agreed to a consolidation of their cases, avoiding a repetition of some of the testimony. Mrs. Lamb was called in by the trial board. She is a matronly looking wo-man of uncertain age, and her appearance man of uncertain age, and her appearance was that of a worker in a reform movement rather than the keeper of a house of the kind alleged. Louisa was sworn in the usual way, and in a mild manner she went on to explain the conduct of the accused officers. She began by telling of the appearance of Evans, the big policeman, in the semi-comatose condition on Thursday. He had money, though, and the fact that he appeared irresponsible did not result in his being turned over to a policeman or sent to a hospital. But he was permitted to enter and spend his money as lavishly as if he had been a millionaire. According to her statement, the officer, who was her guest, remained over night and then the next day. When she had finished telling of his conduct she was questioned about Officer Foley. She was unable to identify him, but a man who looked very much like him came to her

looked very much like him came to her house on Monday. There was a third party in the transaction, whose name may party in the transaction, whose name may figure in a future proceeding. This man, who, it was charged, was Foley, exhibited his badge and advised her to return to Evans some of the money. In this connection it came out that Evans had \$60 when he went to the house. Of this amount he tion it came out that Evans had \$60 when he went to the house. Of this amount he spent \$31, and his claim was that he was robbed of the \$29. Mrs. Lamb made a detailed explanation of the manner in which he had spent his money.

"He sent the chambermaid out for cocktails," was one way in which she said he spent it. So far as his claim that he was robbed was concerned, she made an emphatic and retirement.

robbed was concerned, she made an emphatic and positive denial. Sergeant Moore and Policeman Schuyler, who had seen Evans, were also there as witnesses, as were some officers from the eighth pre-Referring to the man who answered the

Referring to the man who answered the description of Foley, the woman said his conduct was gentlemanly, and he was not under the influence of liquor, so far as she could tell. He merely advised her to refund money and avoid trouble. She returned Evans \$5. When she first made complaint to Lieutenant Amiss, she did not know anything of Evans' identity. The Defense.

When she had finished her testimony others were called, and finally, when the prosecution had rested, counsel for the defense made their showing. "There seems to be nothing against Mr.

Foley," counsel remarked, and then witnesses were called.

nesses were called.

This testimony developed the fact that Policeman Evans was really on sick leave at the time charged, and was under medical treatment. The doctor was there to prove that. Whatever may have been his allment, an opiate in teaspoon doses were prescribed, but this was probably not enough for the big policeman, and he used a tablespoon. Just the exact size of this spoon was not shown, so far as a Star reporter could ascertain, but the dose resulted in his leaving home or wherever he was at the time, and an hour or so later he was resting quietly in Mrs. Lamb's house on Ohio avenue. Just when the effects of the opiate disappeared and the soothing influence of the cocktails was felt was not told, but it was told that when Evans missed his \$20 he made a row, but did not get the money.

When he left the house that day he had money enough to carry him home, and he



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whether real or imaginary, to his brother officer. Naturally enough, Policeman Foley wanted to help him out, and he thought he wanted to help him out, and he thought he was doing nothing wrong by going to the woman and acting as advisory counsel. Had Evans departed without any further contention the charges may never have been brought. It is thought the trial will be finished this afternoon, and that the copy of testimony will reach the Commissioners this week.

NILSSON MADE A NEW RECORD. Cut Down Over a Minute Joe Donog hne's Time for Five Miles.

The races at the Convention Hall Ice Palace were brought to a close Saturday, one event being given in the afternoon and two in the evening. At 3 o'clock in the afernoon the race was for a half a mile, with Letts, Lawson and Nilsson as the competitors. Lawson was given a half a lap and Letts one-quarter of a lap, but this did not deter Nilsson from coming in first by about fifty feet, Letts second. In the evening at 8 o'clock Nilsson went

against Joe Donoghue's record of 14.47 3-4

also knew enough to state his grievances, and came in a good second to Lawson, the victory of the popular Swede being gener-ally welcome to the big crowd of specta-tors. The time of the race was 4.10 1-4. After this race Nilsson gave an exhibi-tion of fancy skating on his long racing skates that completely eclipsed any of his

skates that completely eclipsed any of his former attempts.
William Letts, the champion of New York and New Jersey, left Saturday night for Stamford, Conn., where he will compete in the races to be held there for the championship of the world this week. Nilsson went yesterday morning, and both of these promising skaters are looked upon as sure to land a number of the prizes at that meet.

Perpetual Challenge Cup.

TORONTO, Ontario, January 18.-The wners of the yacht Canada, which beat the Vencedor in the international race at Toledo last year, have given the beautiful silver cup which was won on that occasion to the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto, to be held in trust as a perpetual international challenge cup for friendly competition between salling yachts repre-sentative of yacht clubs of the two nations sentative of yacht clubs of the two nations bordering on the great lakes. Matches for the cup are to be limited to yachts belonging to the 42, 37 and 32-foot classes of the Yacht Racing Union of the Great Lakes, and are to be sailed under the rules of that union. Ten months' notice is required for the acceptance of a challenge, and no races are to be sailed between September 15 and June 15.

Mamie Cunningham's Murder. Frank Farrel of New York was arrested Saturday under an indictment charging him with the murder of Mamie Cunnim with the murder of Mamie Cun-ningham, fourteen years old, on Decora-tion day last year. The child was strangled with a handkerchief in her mother's flat during the absence of Mrs. Cunningham, and circumstances indicated that the crime had followed an attempt to outrage her. Farrell and John McCormick were arrested on suspicion, but subsequently were re-ieased. The police now claim to have evi-cence of Farrell's guilt.